

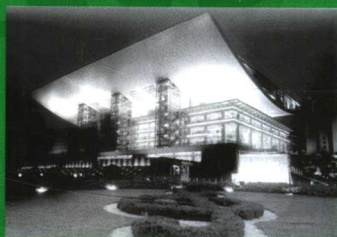
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初中英语

练习与提高



九年级
全一册



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编 者 的 话

本书是由深圳市部分优秀英语教师按照《义务教育课程标准》对初中生应达到的英语学习的五个目标,即语言知识、语言能力、学习策略、文化意识和情感态度的要求,为配合《初中英语》(牛津深圳版)的学习而编写的。

本书每个单元包括两大部分:Language study 和 Practice and progress。

Language study 分为两部分:Words and expressions 和 Language structure。

Practice and progress 包含三个部分:Listening Part、Written Part 和 Speaking Part。

本书的特点:

1. 紧扣课本,内容丰富。
2. 题型新颖,活泼生动。
3. 易难结合,练习提高。

愿本书能给学生一些帮助,并成为广大学生的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,也由于我们的水平有限,难免会存在错误和不足之处,敬请各位老师和同学不吝赐教。

编 者
2006年8月

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Chapter One Making friends

Language study

A. Words and expressions

1. all in 疲劳的,筋疲力尽的

I'm all in. I'm going to bed. 我筋疲力尽了,我要去睡觉了。

2. ambition *n.* 愿望,志向 ambitious *adj.* 有抱负的,有雄心大志的

My ambition is to be an engineer. 我的志向是成为一名工程师。

Your problem is that you have no ambition. 你的问题是胸无大志。

Parents are always ambitious for their children. 父母们总是望子成龙。

3. as *prep.* 作为,有……的身份

He works as an architect. 他是一名建筑师。

I respect him as an artist and as a man. 我尊重他这位艺术家,也尊重他这个人。

4. keen *adj.* 感兴趣的,渴望的 be keen on sth./sb. 热衷于某事物,喜欢某人/某物

I am keen on sport. 我热衷于体育运动。

5. bring *v.* 带来

辨析:

bring: 把某人或某物带来、拿来,强调从别处拿到说话人这儿来。

take: 把某人或某物带走、拿走,强调从说话人处带到别处去。

carry: 随身携带、搬运、负担,并将它从一处带到另一处。

They always bring me a lot of delicious food. 他们总是给我带来许多好吃的食物。

Don't forget to take your umbrella with you when you go out. 当你外出时不要忘了带上伞。

Let me carry the heavy box for you. 让我帮你搬这个重盒子吧。

6. birth *n.* 出生,生育 born *adj.* be born 出生,诞生

The baby weighed seven pounds at birth. 婴儿出生时7磅重。

He was born in England. 他出生在英国。



7. *enclose v.* 随信附上, 随信装入

I enclose a photo of myself and some school friends. 我(随信)附上一张我和一些学校朋友的照片。

Please enclose a cheque with your order. 请随定单附上支票。

8. *in the future* 将来 *in future* 从今以后

I'd like to be a teacher in the future. 我将来想成为一名教师。

In future, you must be more careful with your work. 今后,你必须对你的工作更加细心。

9. *look sth. up* (在书、计算机等中)查找, 查阅

Look up the word in the dictionary. 在字典里查这个单词。

10. *own v.* (尤指因购买或赠与等而合法地)拥有某物

My parents own a Chinese restaurant. 我父母拥有一家中国餐厅。

Who owns that beautiful house? 谁是那座漂亮房子的主人?

11. *playing chess* 下象棋 *playing the piano* 弹钢琴

棋类前面不用冠词, 乐器前面要用冠词。

12. *signature n.* (书信、合同、支票等结尾处的)签字, 签名

I couldn't read his signature. 我认不出他的签字。

a contract ready for signature 一份准备签字的合同

B. Language structure

① 特殊疑问句 (special question)

特殊疑问句是用来对句子中某一特殊部分提问的疑问句。特殊疑问句使用的疑问词大多以 *wh-* 开头, 所以也叫 *wh-* 疑问句。

特殊疑问句的一般结构是: 疑问词 + 一般疑问句, 但提问主语部分的疑问句除外。

特殊疑问句一般使用完全答语。

—*When* did she finish reading the book? 她什么时候读完这本书的?

—She finished reading it last week. 她上星期读完的。

也可以只回答提问部分。

—*What time does the train leave?* 火车什么时候开?

—*At five.* 五点。

What: 用以要求某人在未限定的数量中指明某事物。

What are his hobbies? 他有什么爱好?

Where: “在哪里,在什么位置”。

Where does she live? 她住哪儿?

When: “什么时间”。

When were you born? 你何时出生?

How old: “多大,几岁”。

How old are you? 你几岁了?

How many: “多少”。

How many brothers and sisters has he got? 他有几个兄弟姐妹?

II 连词 (conjunction)

连词是连接单词、短语、从句或句子的一种虚词,在句子中不单独作句子成分,一般不重读。*and*, *but* 和 *or* 都属于简单连词 (*simple conjunction*)。

and 表并列

This is mine and that is yours. 这个是我的,那个是你的。

but 表转折

The skirt is not cheap, but it's very beautiful. 这条裙子不便宜,但很漂亮。

so 表结果

These glasses are very expensive so please be careful with them. 这些玻璃杯很昂贵,因此请小心些。

III 选择疑问句 (alternative question)

选择疑问句提供两种或两种以上情况,问对方选择哪一种。其结构可用一般疑问句,也可用特殊疑问句。在向对方提供的最后两种情况之间用连词 *or* 来连接。回答时必须用陈述句来回答,不能用 *yes* 或 *no* 来回答。

(1) 一般疑问句结构

—*Shall we go by train or plane?* 我们是坐火车还是乘飞机去?

—*By train.* 坐火车。



(2) 特殊疑问句结构

—Which would you like, tea *or* coffee? 你喜欢什么, 茶还是咖啡?

—Coffee, please. 咖啡吧。

Do you like swimming *or* jogging? 你喜欢游泳还是慢跑?

= Which do you like, swimming *or* jogging?

④ 英语信的书写格式

范 文	
<p>1. 信的右上角注明写信人的地址, 地址由小到大。地址下面写日期, 以月、日、年或日、月、年为顺序; 月份可以缩写, 年可以省略。</p> <p>2. 称呼另起一行, 写在左上角。</p> <p>3. 结束语写在正文下一行, 末尾用逗号。</p> <p>4. 落款写在结束语下一行。</p>	<p>5 Middle Street Walker Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 4BY England 8 September</p> <p>Dear May</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Best wishes Sidney</p>

Practice and progress

A Listening Part

① Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Why not? Let's go. | B. Certainly, we are. | | |
| C. You are welcome. | D. I agree. | | |
| 2. A. Usually I go there at 8. | B. I go there in the afternoon. | | |
| C. I usually go there by bike. | D. I usually go there by my bike. | | |
| 3. A. I do so. | B. So do I. | C. So I do. | D. So I don't. |
| 4. A. Help yourself, please. | B. Yes, here you are. | | |
| C. No, I can't. | D. It doesn't matter. | | |

④ Listen to the passage and complete the table.

	Tom	Jack
Age	¹⁶ _____	27 years old
Height	1.72 metres	²¹ _____
Place of birth	¹⁷ _____	²² _____
Place to live	¹⁸ _____	²³ _____
Job	¹⁹ _____	²⁴ _____
Hobby	²⁰ _____	²⁵ _____

B Written Part

① Write out a word or an expression which is the closest in meaning to the words in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. He is the most _____ (not interesting in any way) person I have ever met.
2. One of her _____ (an activity that you enjoy doing in your free time) is horse-riding.
3. Congratulations on the _____ (the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body) of your daughter!
4. I said hello to him, but he didn't return my _____ (words you use or something you do when you meet someone).
5. I bought a pair of _____ (a type of strong shoes that you wear for sport) for you.

② Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. Our school has many _____ and we can do sports there.
2. I want to _____ to the letter Tim wrote to me last week.
3. You should write your name clearly _____ of the letter.
4. —What's Sidney's _____ ?
—NE6 4BY.

5. We spent many _____ hours just sitting in the sun.
6. This is a contract ready for _____.
7. He will go to London after he _____.
8. Her voice was hardly _____ above the noise of the wind.
9. After the 800-metre race, he felt _____.
10. My father worked _____ a designer.

III Fill in the blanks with words in the box.

and	but	so	or
-----	-----	----	----

1. Work hard _____ you will pass your exams.
2. The supermarket was closed _____ I didn't buy any food.
3. Will you join us _____ not?
4. I was ill, _____ I didn't go to school.
5. The little boy cut his finger badly, _____ he didn't cry.

what	where	when	how old	how many
------	-------	------	---------	----------

6. _____ will you leave for London?
7. I'm 14 years old. _____ are you?
8. _____ students are there in your class?
9. _____ experience have you had?
10. I wonder _____ she comes from.

IV Choose the best answer.

1. My brother is about five _____ and four _____ tall.
 A. foot, inch B. foot, inches C. feet, inch D. feet, inches
2. My hobbies are playing _____ chess and playing _____ rugby.
 A. /, / B. /, the C. the, / D. the, the
3. I hope _____ soon.
 A. you to write me B. you will write me
 C. your writing me D. you writing me
4. Next time you come, _____ me that book, please.
 A. bring B. take C. carry D. get



5. Who will answer that question, the girl in red or the boy in black?
A. Yes, she is. B. No, he isn't. C. Yes, they are. D. The girl in red.
6. You should put your home address or school address in the _____ corner.
A. bottom-right B. bottom-left C. top-right D. top-left
7. If you want to know how a word is used, _____ the word in an English-English dictionary.
A. look for B. look up C. look down D. look out
8. "My favourite subject is English." means _____.
A. I like English best B. My best subject is English
C. I learn English best D. I am good at English
9. Come here early, _____ you'll see the famous singer.
A. and B. or C. so D. but
10. Both of them _____ from China.
A. comes B. come C. coming D. came

⑤ Read the passage and fill in blanks according to the initials.

My father is a tall man with a pair of (1) g _____. He is kind-hearted and well-(2) e _____. He graduated from Beijing University. He likes to help his (3) n _____ and (4) s _____ whom he doesn't know. He often says, "The world needs (5) w _____ hearts."

My father spends most of his time (6) w _____ on weekdays. In his spare time, he likes reading. He teaches me the (7) j _____ of reading. With his help, I become (8) i _____ in reading.

(9) S _____ is my father. I love him and I am (10) p _____ of him.

⑥ Reading comprehension.

A

Cyberspace(网络空间) is like a big city. There are libraries, museums, places to have fun, and plenty of chances to meet different kinds of people. However, there are also some people and areas that you should avoid(躲避). By knowing the danger and how to avoid them, you can take advantage of all the positive aspects of the internet.

The web: Some web sites are wonderful, but some contain(包含) something that students should avoid. If you enter any of these areas, it's best to immediately leave.

Web sites sometimes ask you for information about yourself before letting you in. Remember: Never give any information about yourself without first checking with your parents.

Some students have their own web sites. That's very good, but if you do post something on the web, be sure never to include your home address, telephone number, or photograph. If you do want people to be able to contact you through the web, just give an e-mail address.

Chat rooms: Chat rooms are probably the most dangerous areas on the internet. Never give out personal information, and never arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone you meet in a chat room without first checking with your parents.

The most important rule is that you and your parents should be on the same "channel" when it comes to your online activities. Communicating with your parents doesn't mean that you have to give up your privacy(隐私). It can help your parents better understand the internet and how it is helpful for students. It can also avoid the risks from internet.

Read and choose.

1. How can we take advantage of all the good aspects of the internet?
 - A. Do everything we want to do online.
 - B. Make full use of the internet.
 - C. Know the risks and how to keep away from them.
 - D. Do not tell others your personal information online.
2. If you enter the web site which disturbs you, what should you do?
 - A. Give the false information to it.
 - B. Tell your parents.
 - C. Give your personal information to it.
 - D. Leave it at once.
3. If you have your own web site, which of the following information can you post on it?

A. your home address.	B. your telephone number.
C. your e-mail address.	D. your picture.
4. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 - A. You mustn't arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone you meet in a chat room in any case.
 - B. Since there are many risks online, you'd better avoid the internet.
 - C. If you communicate with your parents, they may understand the internet better.
 - D. You shouldn't communicate with your parents, because they want to know your privacy.
5. How do you understand the underlined sentence?
 - A. We should let our parents know everything we do online.
 - B. We should share our secrets with our parents.
 - C. We shouldn't surf the internet without parents' permission(允许).
 - D. Our parents and we should trust and understand each other.

B

It's a sad, but true fact: You will never, ever be as cool as Bruce Lee. *Time Magazine* named Lee one of the 100 most influential (具影响力的) people of the 20th century.

Bruce Lee (Lee Hsiao Lung), was born in San Francisco in November 1940. Bruce moved to Hong Kong where he soon became a child star in the growing Eastern film industry.

He was lonely and always fought with others. So he regarded Kung Fu as a way of disciplining (训练, 管教) himself.

At 13, he met Master Yip Man, leader of the Wing Chung School of Kung Fu (武术咏春拳馆). After years of daily training he became the youngest to achieve it in that school. Bruce mastered this style before developing his own style called Jeet Kune Do (截拳道).

At the age of 19, Bruce left Hong Kong to study for a degree in philosophy at the University of Washington. In 1963, Lee met Linda Emery (later to become his wife) at Washington University. Then he opened his first Kung Fu school at 4750 University Way.

At one of competitions, Bruce met Hollywood hair stylist Jay Sebring who introduced him to TV producer William Dozier. Dozier was keen to find an Oriental (东方的) actor to play a role in his series. The series was successful in the States and was a huge hit in Hong Kong. Bruce visited Hong Kong in 1968 and was very popular with Hong Kong people. Around this time, Bruce also opened a second Kung Fu school in Oakland, California.

In 1971, because of Lee's strong popularity among young Chinese fans, he played a lead role in *The Big Boss*. Then he set up his own production company.

In 1973, Bruce Lee died. During the 1970s, more students took up the study of martial arts than at any time before or since. The years from 1972 to 1975—the height of Lee's popularity—are often regarded as “the Bruce Lee era”.

Read and answer the questions.

6. Why did Bruce Lee learn Kung Fu?

7. Which style was developed by Bruce Lee?

8. How old was he when he died?

9. How many Kung Fu schools did he open? Where were they?

10. Why are the years from 1972 to 1975 called “the Bruce Lee era”?

VI Complete the dialogue.

A: ¹ _____ ?

B: Yes, I want to buy a blouse for my elder sister.

A: ² _____ ?

B: Blue, please.

A: Here is a blue one.

B: Sorry, I don't think she will like it. ³ _____ ?

A: How about this one? It's in fashion this year.

B: ⁴ _____.

A: What size does she wear?

B: Size 5, please.

A: ⁵ _____.

B: Thank you.

A: You are welcome.

- A. What colour does she like?
 B. Here you are.
 C. Oh, she will like it.
 D. Can I help you?
 E. I don't want to buy this one. It's ugly.
 F. Could you show me another one, please?
 G. Which does she want?

VIII Paraphrase the sentences in English.

1. I own the house.

2. I walk to school every day.

3. I am keen on sport.

4. I enclose a photo of myself with the letter.



5. My dad drove me to school yesterday.

⑨ Complete the sentences.

1. 我住得离学校很远。

I live _____ my school.

2. 你喜欢哪支笔,红色的还是蓝色的?

Which pen do you like, _____?

3. 我将来想成为一名科学家。

I'd like to be a scientist _____.

4. 我热衷于游泳。

I _____ swimming.

5. 我既饿又累。

I was _____ tired _____ hungry.

⑩ Writing

A Letter

Suppose you are Ray Li. Write a letter to your pen-friend Jerry to introduce yourself according to the information in the table.

Name	Ray Li	Age	15	Ambition	A fashion designer
Hobby	Playing computer games, playing table tennis				
Appearance	1.76 metres tall, black hair, big brown eyes				
Address	Class 2, Junior 3, × × Middle School, Shenzhen				
Family	Father: an engineer Mother: a housewife				
